

# WOMAN'S COLLEGE MEETS APPROVAL

House Committee Unanimously Recommends Establishment.

# MUCH WORK DONE BY LEGISLATURE

Test Vote Indicates House Will Pass Tax Commission Bill. Bill Passed Intended to Simplify Procedure—Milk Bill Offered by Throckmorton.

Without debate, the House Committee on Schools and Colleges yesterday voted unanimously to recommend the establishment of a woman's co-ordinate college at or near the University of Virginia. Since early action was unexpected, since it had been thought there would be future hearings.

Dr. H. T. Stephenson, the patron of the measure, called it up in committee, and the vote was put. There was not a single "no" on the motion to report the bill to the House with a recommendation that it be enacted.

Mrs. B. B. Munford and others, who have worked so faithfully about the legislative lobbies for the bill, were overjoyed at this action. Their next point of attack will be the Senate Committee on Public Institutions and Education.

As reported, the measure carries no appropriation whatever, but establishes the college at or near the university, to be open to the whites and colored Virginians. The rector and visitors of the university are directed to formulate plans for such a college, and, as soon as funds are available, they are to proceed with the buildings. It is hoped that with official sanction, endowments will be speedily available.

**Much Progress Made.**

After the exceedingly busy legislative day of Wednesday, when no fewer than three hundred measures were disposed of in committee, the General Assembly's sessions of yesterday were rather quiet and uneventful. Yet, considerable progress was made in the passage of bills which are uncontested, and which must be cleared from the calendar.

The remarkable progress made within the first eight working days in the House and seven in the Senate committee, who have been working so actively. Some of the most important matters for consideration at the present session have already been handled at length, and are nearly in shape for passage. The House is busily at work turning out not only the necessary local and uncontested bills, but also giving hearing on matters about which there will be serious differences of opinion. On nearly everything of public moment dates have been set for hearings.

**Simplify Tort Actions.**

Yesterday was not without its event. The House of Delegates, after an earnest debate, passed a bill which changes strikingly the principle of practice in this State since the first court was established on Virginia soil. Some members looked aghast at such an innovation. The majority thought it simplified proceedings in favor of the ordinary litigant, and listened to the argument of Mr. Willeroy to the effect that it would save lawyers to make some progress and to leave the practices of a thousand years.

This bill, of which Mr. Stephenson, of Bath, is the patron, would allow judgment to be entered by a mere motion in case of damages, as is done in matters of debt. Its object is to avoid the necessity of filing declarations, which are frequently thrown out on demurrers.

**House Concluded.**

The House concurred in the Senate joint resolution declaring that the existing contract for convict labor should not be continued, upon explanation by Hill Montague that it meant that they were not to be renewed, and the resolution was adopted. The matter, with the whole subject of convict labor. A motion to refer the resolution to the House Committee on Finance was defeated.

**Milk Bill Offered.**

Mr. Throckmorton introduced in the House the expected milk bill, which differs materially from the measure he proposed at the last session, and which brought down with his head mountains of wrath. Dr. E. C. Levy, Chief Health Officer of Richmond, was on the floor, conferring with Mr. Throckmorton about it. The Richmond officer said that the bill would be fought to the uttermost.

The measure provides that instead of State inspectors, as previously ordered, local boards of health may appoint these officers to examine dairies. But each must be licensed by the State Dairy and Food Commissioner, who will nullify his appointment "should he deem him unfit or unjust to dairy-men." If a dairyman is refused admission to a city for his product, his appeal shall be to one person chosen by the appellant, the city health officer or his representative, and the State Dairy and Food Commissioner or his representative. The judgment of a majority of three is to be final, no permit to a dairyman can be revoked or suspended until this trial is held, except in cases of contagious or infectious diseases.

**Seven Pines Sale.**

Mr. Throckmorton also had another measure, which will be fought. Its effect would be to prevent the consummation of the sale of the Seven Pines plantation, which was sold to the Government by the late President.

# MORSE SET FREE BY TAFT'S ORDER

Banker's Sentence Is Commuted to Expire Immediately.

# ACTION IS TAKEN TO PROLONG LIFE

Even With Freedom Restored, Former "Ice King" Probably Will Die Within Six Months. Shows Little Elation When News of President's Clemency Is Brought to Him.



CHARLES W. MORSE.

Washington, January 18.—President Taft to-night commuted, to expire immediately, the fifteen-year sentence for violation of the national banking laws, under which Charles W. Morse, the New York banker and "ice king," served two years in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

The commutation of sentence, which gives Morse his complete freedom—but which, unlike a pardon, does not restore his civil rights—was granted upon recommendation of Attorney General Wickersham and Surgeon-General Torney, U. S. A. According to the surgeon-general's report to the President on his condition, Morse could not live one month longer in confinement, and even at liberty probably would not live six months.

**Official Statement.**

The White House statement granting freedom to Morse follows:

"The President this afternoon commuted the sentence of Charles W. Morse to expire at once. This action was taken upon the recommendation of the Attorney-General based upon the following report of Surgeon-General Torney:

"A careful review of these reports makes it clear to my mind that he is suffering from a combination of diseases due to degenerative changes which are incurable and progressive. The reports show that both the condition of the kidneys and the heart are growing worse. I regard the attack of cardiac dyspnea or heart block, from which he suffered on the morning of the 15th instant, as an ominous occurrence. In my opinion the prisoner's duration of life will be in all probability less than one month if kept in confinement, and in the event of his release under commutation of sentence, it is not probable that he will live as long as six months."

Mrs. Morse, who arrived here to-day from New York, was informed late this afternoon of the President's clemency to her husband.

Designated as a special messenger by the Treasury department, Mrs. Morse left Washington tonight for Atlanta bearing her husband's commutation papers.

"I thank God," declared Mrs. Morse, in speaking of her husband's case before she departed for Atlanta. "I could not have lived longer under the strain. My heart was breaking. Mr. Morse's life is almost ended. No human being can know the suffering I have endured since my husband's imprisonment. I tried every means to bring about his release. President Taft's act was one of simple justice. If my husband did any wrong he has more than paid the penalty. His life has been forfeited. I always have believed and always will believe that he was an innocent man—the scapegoat of others. I have no hope that my husband will live more than a few months, even though we can get him to Carlsbad, where he will have the benefit of the baths. I have no criticism to make against any one. I know all the officers acted according to duty. But it is hard to think that my husband's life has been taken from him and that he is paying the forfeit with his life. The Judge never intended to sentence him to death."

The Attorney-General, immediately following the President's action, telegraphed to Warden Meyer, of the Atlanta penitentiary, who technically was in charge of Morse even though he had been removed to the Fort McPherson Hospital, to release the prisoner. The army surgeon at Fort McPherson was similarly instructed. Morse will be freed by the telegraphic order, it being unnecessary for the Atlanta authorities to await the formal warrant of commutation, which will be sent by mail.

Efforts made for a complete pardon were unavailing, and under the law Morse could not be paroled until he had served five years. Under the commutation he will be allowed to leave the army hospital at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, at once. Recent efforts in his behalf developed the fact that he was suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, and that he would be taken abroad at once.

**Wife and Friends Titled.**

The commutation of Morse's sentence

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# TROUBLE FEARED IN PEKING TO DAY

Long Expected Massacre Likely to Become Reality.

# YUAN IS CHARGED WITH DISLOYALTY

Manchu Threats That City Shall Run Red With Blood May Be Fulfilled Now That No Hope Remains for Throne. Many Prepare for Flight.

Peking, January 18.—The foreign legations are preparing for trouble in Peking to-morrow. The question of the abdication of the throne will be discussed by the Empress Dowager and the princes, but it is not thought that Premier Yuan Shi Kai will take part in the conference. A rising in the capital has been looked for many times in the last few months, and precautions have been taken in anticipation of it—needlessly, however, and the outbreak may not occur to-morrow.

But it has been long expected that the Manchu irreconcilables would cause a massacre when all hope for the administration had vanished. A placard posted to-night indicates that the Manchu threats may be fulfilled. It calls upon all loyal Manchus and Chinese to resist the abdication of the Emperor to the death.

**Prepare for Flight.**

The streets near the office of the Chinese Foreign Board, at which Yuan Shi Kai resides, are heavily guarded by the Premier's own men, of whom it is said there are 3,500. Many Chinese who have not yet deserted the city are preparing for flight to-morrow, and prominent followers of Yuan are taking refuge outside their own houses to-night, hoping that in the event of a massacre they will not be found.

Charges that Yuan has been disloyal to the Manchus, although pretending to support them, are attracting the attention of foreigners, as well as Manchus and Chinese. Some of the revolutionaries long have been saying that he was working for the overthrow, not the salvation, of the dynasty. But it has been thought that this charge was designed to discredit the Premier with the Manchus. Others accuse Yuan of working for his own interests, and say he intended to become dictator, if he did not assume the throne.

The imperialists who distrust him point out that he has persistently withdrawn his army, although the trained imperialist troops could easily disperse the untrained rebel volunteers. It is also said that the withdrawal of the army from Nanking was at Yuan Shi Kai's orders.

**His Loyalty Doubtful.**

Even after obtaining sufficient money from the Empress Dowager and the princes for a month's campaign, and after a request by the generals that they be permitted to withdraw his forces, Yuan continues to withdraw his forces. The proposition which he now is making to Wu Ting Fang, the republican Minister of Justice, is thought to be tantamount to a dictatorship.

It is understood that he offers a compromise of abdication to the government is left in his hands, until a properly elected national assembly can be called into existence.

Some of Yuan's followers, from Cantonese and other southerners from provinces which are recognized as rebel areas, are said to be immediately supporters do not attempt to hide their anti-Manchu feelings.

Premier are false or true, they are given sufficient credence to cause the organization of anti-Manchu bodies, which Yuan Shi Kai has been compelled to take measures to suppress, and it is authoritatively stated that the dynamite bomb outrage against his life was the work of a Manchu faction.

Those guilty of throwing a bomb at the carriage of Yuan Shi Kai were put to death by strangulation.

# CHARGES NOT PROVED

Senator Stephenson Did Not Get His Sent Through Fraud.

Washington, January 18.—The Heyburn committee, which has been investigating the election of Senator Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin, today unanimously agreed upon a report which holds that the charges of corruption and bribery made against Senator Stephenson have not been proved. The report, which is the production of the subcommittee, will be presented today to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which is expected to adopt it.

The report deals at length with the expenditure of \$197,000 by Mr. Stephenson, which is pronounced pernicious legislation for this lavish use of money was found in the expense of the primary election system in Wisconsin, rendering it necessary for the State in regular elections. Inferentially the system is condemned in the report, but the committee does not criticize openly the policy of the State. The report exonerates Mr. Stephenson from any intention to corrupt the Legislature.

# TAFT AT WEDDING

Washington, January 18.—Mrs. Oliver Cromwell becomes wife of Edward T. Stotesbury.

Washington, January 18.—Mrs. Oliver Cromwell, widow of the late Senator, was married to-day to Edward T. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, head of the banking firm of Drexel & Co.

The ceremony, which was performed at the bride's home by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Haring, Bishop of Washington, was witnessed by a small but select company, which, besides the son and daughter of the bride and the two daughters of the bridegroom, included President and Mrs. Taft and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, wife of the financier who is a business partner of Mr. Stotesbury. The wedding gifts were unusually costly. The couple, after traveling in the South, will reside in Philadelphia.

# O'CONNELL COMES BACK AS BISHOP

Former Cathedral Priest Named to Succeed Van de Vyver.

# CHURCH ELATED OVER SELECTION

Pope Ratifies Decision of Consistorial Congregation Which Forwarded Name to Rome. No Consecration Service, but Installation Will Be Impressive.

Official announcement came yesterday from Rome that Pope Pius had ratified the decision of the consistorial congregation in appointing the Right Rev. Dennis J. O'Connell, Auxiliary Bishop of San Francisco, to succeed Right Rev. Augustine Van de Vyver as Bishop of Richmond.

Although newspaper dispatches in December indicated that Bishop O'Connell would be named, there was no authentic way in which this question could be determined. There was, however, the almost gratification in church circles yesterday when the news of his appointment was announced and confirmed. Exactly when he will arrive here to take up his work could not be stated, but as he is now serving as auxiliary bishop there will be no consecration service upon his arrival.

**Name Forwarded to Rome.**

Shortly after the death of Bishop Van de Vyver the consistorial congregation met in Baltimore and agreed upon three eminent churchmen, whose names were forwarded to Rome for selection and approval by the Pope. The identity of the priests who had been suggested or nominated was guarded with the utmost secrecy, although Baltimore first heard in December that Bishop O'Connell would preside over the Diocese of Virginia.

Most of the priests in this city, in 1877, after a brilliant career at Rome he came to Richmond to assist the priests at the cathedral, and after greatly endeavoring himself to the people by his zealous labors he was made pastor of Winchester. It was while in Richmond that Bishop O'Connell saw the photograph which The Times-Dispatch prints to-day. The picture was made years ago, and was presented to Very Rev. J. J. Bowler in 1880. To-day Bishop O'Connell is about sixty-one years of age, and is a vigorous and really in the prime of life. He was born in Charleston, S. C., is a Southern man by birth and nature, and a man who will lend grace and dignity to the new office of the church.

**His Distinguished Career.**

After leaving Winchester, the new bishop was appointed rector of the North American College, in Rome. Subsequently he was made a domestic prelate of His Holiness, an still later was created rector of the great Catholic University of America, in Washington, which position he held for a number of years. He was always deeply interested in educational work. While in this city, soon after his ordination in this diocese, he was editor of the Catholic Messenger, and was a member of the various Catholic churches remember the young priest, who assisted Bishop Keane at the cathedral in 1880. He was kindly and gracious, and was held in high esteem by all who were associated with him in the welfare of the church.

Father Bowler, who has been in charge of the diocese since the death of Bishop Van de Vyver, was particularly gratified to find that an old friend had been sent here by the Pope. He spoke in the highest terms of the bishop, and was anxiously looking forward to the evening for which he would inform him when Bishop O'Connell might be expected to arrive in this city.

**To Get Cordial Greeting.**

While there will be no consecration service, the installation will be impressive and brilliant. All of the priests of the diocese will attend. The church will extend a most cordial greeting and a big reception will be held.

The bishop's work in California naturally attracted the notice of the consistorial congregation, which was looking around for a man who could carry on the great projects, which Bishop Van de Vyver had put under way. It is believed that his fine services in Rome and with the Catholic University of America have had much to do with his selection. At all events, no happier choice could have been made according to priests of the diocese and members of the Catholic churches in this city.

# MUST MAINTAIN RESERVES

Law Will Be Strictly Enforced.

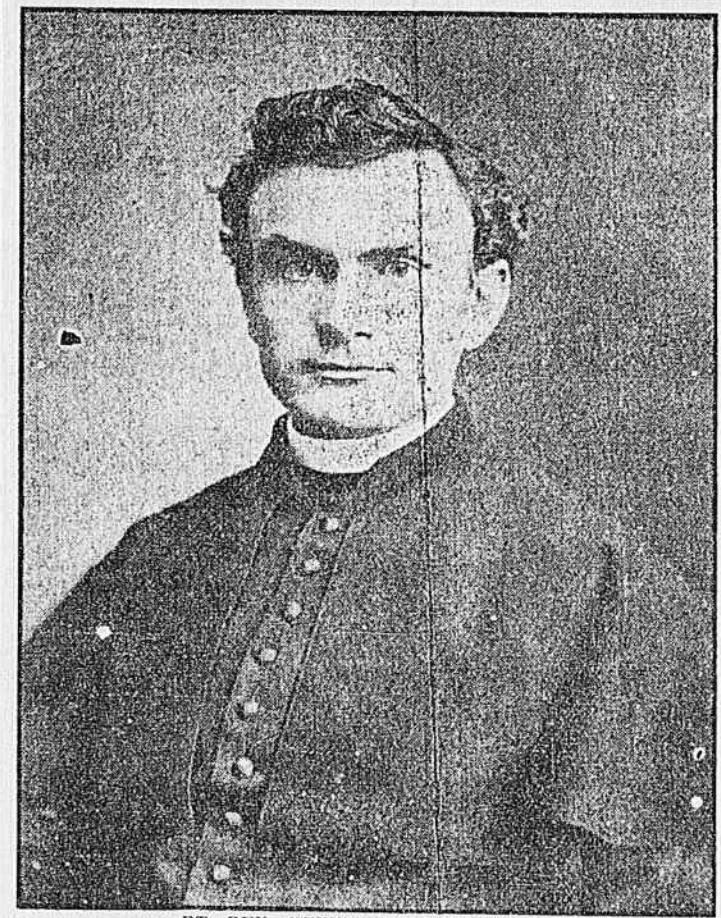
Washington, January 18.—Comptroller of the Currency Murray to-day took steps to compel all national banks to maintain reserves. The law regulating the reserves, the most drastic in the national bank act, never has been strictly enforced.

The national bank examiners now will report all banks whose reserves are continuously below the legal limit. While most of the banks maintain proper reserves, there are some which have disregarded the law for ten years. Under the new statute, the comptroller is authorized to appoint a receiver for any bank that fails to hold its legal reserve, or to call upon the Attorney-General to initiate proceedings to revoke the charter.

In a statement to-day Mr. Murray announced that he had begun "an investigation of certain banks in various parts of the country, which for years have not lived up to the law relating to reserves and which have defied both the national bank examiners and the comptroller's office."

The records of the comptroller's office for the past five years are being overhauled to procure a complete list of these institutions. If necessary, Mr. Murray declared he would go to the extent of appointing a receiver for an offending bank or would revoke its charter.

# NEW BISHOP OF RICHMOND



RT. REV. DENNIS J. O'CONNELL. (This photograph was presented to Father J. J. Bowler in 1880. Bishop O'Connell is now sixty-one years old.)

# VESSEL WRECKED AND CREW IS LOST

Fifty-Three Lives Claimed by Fury of Storm Off Scotland.

# CAPTAIN AND THREE SAVED NOT SO HIS COMPANION

Harrowing Scene as Men, One by One, Go to Their Death.

Aberdeen, Scotland, January 18.—Fifty-three of the crew of the British steamer Wistow Hall were drowned this morning when the steamer foundered on the Boulders of Buchan, off the coast of Aberdeenshire. Only Captain Stoddart and three of the crew reached shore.

The Wistow Hall had a terrible experience in the gale. Captain Stoddart, who was resuscitated after a long period of unconsciousness, relates a story of extremely tempestuous weather from the time of leaving the Tyne Monday. The vessel got into difficulties Wednesday, when two of the crew were mortally injured. The captain himself had his spine hurt and his arm broken, confining him to his cabin.

Finally the fires were extinguished and the vessel was at the mercy of the sea. A few minutes before she struck the seaward assisted the captain to dress. No sooner had he reached the bridge than the steamer crashed into the rocks. He was washed overboard, and remembered nothing until he recovered consciousness in the cottage where he is now lying.

Captain Stoddart was making his first voyage as commander of the Wistow Hall, owing to the illness of the regular master. After Monday the crew had no food or drink, and all included in the engine room, not daring to venture to the forecastle to procure supplies.

The scene from shore was harrowing. The vessel soon broke up, and the crew clung desperately, but every wave claimed its victim. Nothing could be done to help the men, and in a short time all disappeared except the four, who were carried by the sea to shore.

# ATTACKS ARE FUTILE

In Spite of Them, Mitchell Gets Votes of Miners.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 18.—Though attacked in a resolution before the convention of the United Mine Workers of America as "a labor leader in the grasp of the capitalists," John Mitchell, former president of the organization, received more votes than any other candidate for delegate to the American Federation of Labor, according to the report of the tellers to the miners' convention at Columbus, O., and the assembly voted to-day to pay the expenses of his trip to this city. He has declared the Columbus convention was "packed" against him.

When the miners' report of the miners' election was read to-day, it made known that John P. White, of Iowa, had been re-elected president by a majority of 15,242 over Thomas L. Lewis, and that John Mitchell had received 107,457 votes for delegate to the National Civic Federation, from which he resigned last year in compliance with a resolution adopted by the miners' convention at Columbus, O., and the assembly voted to-day to pay the expenses of his trip to this city. He has declared the Columbus convention was "packed" against him.

Antagonists of Mitchell, Samuel Gompers, the Federation of Labor, and the National Civic Federation failed in an effort to bring about secession of the miners' union from the Federation of Labor, but they promised to renew the attack when Mitchell addressed the convention. They alleged that the Federation of Labor was not representing the interests of the labor unions.

# STRONG MOVE TO GET ARMY POST FOR RICHMOND

Virginia Delegation Will Ask Congress to Establish It at the Capital of the Confederacy.

# CONDITIONS OF EVERY KIND ARE SUITABLE

The City Is Able to Meet Every Requirement of the War Department Which Now Plans to Remove All Troops to Temperate Regions, So the Troops Can Be in the Open During All Seasons, and Near Cities Large Enough to Furnish Plenty of Healthy Amusement for Enlisted Men—Richmond Boosters to Boost Movement.

Health conditions are practically perfect. The climate is excellent, neither too hot nor too cold. Troops can go out every day of the year. Transportation facilities are unsurpassed. The city is but seventy-five miles from Hampton Roads, the Government's greatest transport harbor. There is deep water for handling the heaviest guns. Supplies are plentiful and to be had at reasonable prices. Excellent amusements for the men will make enlistment popular.

# Some Reasons.

Concerted efforts will be launched within the next few days to have Congress establish an army post in or adjacent to the city of Richmond. Accompanied by officers of the Virginia Volunteers, city officials and representatives of the various commercial bodies, Adjutant-General Salt will go to Washington one day next week to lay the matter before the Virginia representatives and before the War Department. It is believed that the rapid advancement in equipment and efficiency made by the Virginia militia within the past few years, together with the location in this city of a force of the regular army, will appeal to the Virginians in Congress, who now occupy such important positions in reference to national legislation. Senator Thomas S. Martin, an ardent supporter of the militia, which now has a strong likelihood to become a majority. Mr. Hay, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, while Captain Lamb, Mr. Jones, Mr. Flood and other members of the delegation are leaders in shaping the course of legislation.

**Help It.**

But the fact that Richmond wants and the militia needs the army post will be only a part of the strength of the argument to be made. It will be demonstrated as strongly as the Virginians can, that such an institution here would be an advantage of the War Department, that transportation facilities can be furnished second to none, with the James River deep enough to enable transports to reach the city with troops and supplies at any season. It is thought that an army post at the old capital of a Confederacy will be an evidence of a really united country, which will appeal to the people of all sections of the United States.

For some time the tendency has been to abandon the posts to the far North, such as those in New England, States, in the northern part of New York State and in the Northwest. When autumn comes in these stations the officers and men go into winter quarters, being kept indoors by the rigors of the weather. There is little, indeed, that can be done to help the men in the post could be kept busy nearly all the year through. The gain in efficiency through the more favorable climate is expected to appeal with peculiar force to the War Department and to go a long way toward gaining its support.

**Hold Men Better.**

Another policy of the department is to have the posts located close to cities of considerable size. It has been found that the men are given the opportunity for diversion, such as attendance on theatres, and are much better satisfied, enlist more readily and are more easily held when the critical time of re-enlistment comes.

Again, the necessities of life can be secured more cheaply and conveniently than elsewhere. In Richmond the city water, the electric lights and probably car service could be obtained.

On the James River, just east of the limits of South Richmond, lies a tract of land which is regarded as eminently well suited for army post purposes. But there are others which could be as well utilized, with water and rail transportation within easy reach. Horses can be bought here of good quality at much lower prices than prevail in the North.

Altogether, the delegation has argued to present in Washington, which it feels will be irresistible.

**Militia Interested.**

The officers and men of the Virginia Volunteers have taken up the movement with an alacrity which shows how they appreciate the opportunity which would be extended to them. The nearness of a regular army post would be at once a source of interest and instruction, and tend to add to the high standard already

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